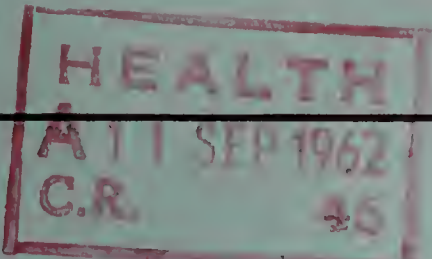


*W. Mason*



BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

**1 9 6 1**

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



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# Borough of Spenborough

## Constitution 1961—62

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### THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. OXNARD, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.)

#### Aldermen—

F. A. BROWN, F.C.I.S.	A. W. SMITH
P. FAWCETT	W. STILLINGFLEET, F.S.M.C.
R. S. GRAY	A. R. STOCKHILL
D. PAGE, B.A., Dip. Ed.	H. de LACY TAYLOR
H. ROBINSON	

#### Councillors—

F. ALLATT	J. A. HEATON
L. ARCHER	A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)
H. G. BENNETT	J. JUDSON
G. BLACKBURN, J.P., F.T.I.	E. LAWFORD
H. BRIGGS	E. LEACH
E. CHANTER (Miss)	H. LILEY, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
D. CHESTERMAN	B. PRIESTLEY
E. COLLINS	A. SHARPE (Mrs.)
J. W. CONNELLY	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)
W. CORDINGLEY	J. SMITH
J. DEWHIRST, J.P.	K. SOWDEN
R. FRASER	T. TORDOFF
F. HARRIS	F. WAKERLEY
S. A. HARRISON	F. E. WILDE
R. C. HARTLEY, F.I.M.I., M.A.E.T.	

### HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-1962.

#### THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. OXNARD, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. DEWHIRST, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. HARRIS

#### Aldermen—

P. FAWCETT

#### Councillors—

W. CORDINGLEY	E. LAWFORD
J. A. HEATON	B. PRIESTLEY
A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)

July, 1962.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Spenborough.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough for the year 1961 I have, as in previous years, included information about the health services provided by the West Riding County Council within the Borough. Much of this information is in statistical form which probably does not convey a great deal to those not engaged in the detailed running of the services, but it is very necessary to the staff of the Health Department for evaluation of services, assessment of conditions, and as an indication of present and future requirements to improve health and social well-being within the area. I have given brief comments on each statistical section of the report and the purpose of this introductory statement is, therefore, only to draw attention to certain matters of interest or importance connected with the health services.

### **Vital Statistics.**

Of the vital statistics presented the outstanding features are the exceptionally favourable infant mortality, neo-natal mortality and still birth rates. This year the infant mortality rate was 16·1 deaths per 1,000 live births; the neo-natal mortality rate was 14·3 deaths of infants in the first week of life per 1,000 live births, and the still birth rate was 7·1 deaths per 1,000 live and still births. These compare with average rates for the administrative county of 24·6, 16·5 and 20·2 respectively. They are also considerably better than the average rates for the entire country. It has been a source of pleasure for some years to record favourable rates for these incidents even although they are subject to considerable fluctuations because of the relatively small numbers involved. The reasons are to be found, I think, in a number of factors; a good level of employment and reasonable living standards, the effect of slum clearance and the provision of better housing, the virtual absence of overcrowding, the easy availability of beds in Crossley Maternity Home for those who wish for a variety of reasons not to have their babies at home or whose homes are unsuitable, the high standard of ante-natal care and the good co-operation which exists between the medical practitioners of the district and the public health and hospital services.

Otherwise the vital statistics follow a similar pattern to that of previous years with, in comparison with the country as a whole, a lower than average birth rate and a higher than average death rate; the latter principally, it would appear, due to an excess incidence of death from cancer, vascular lesions of the nervous system and disease of the heart and circulation.

### **Tuberculosis.**

We have grown accustomed to a continually falling mortality from this disease accompanied by a less marked fall in notification of fresh cases. There is, however, no room for complacency as certain figures within the body of the report illustrate. Thus although this year there were no deaths from tuberculosis, eleven new cases were



notified and perhaps more significant is the fact that whereas of the children tested at five to eight years of age, none showed evidence of previous sensitisation to tuberculosis, of those tested at the age of thirteen years 33% had positive tuberculin tests. This does not of course mean that they are suffering from the disease but implies that they have at some time been in contact with it, and experience has shown that in their adolescence and early adult life they are more prone to develop active disease. It is evident that there must, therefore, be a considerable hidden reservoir of infection within the community.

### **Environmental Health Service.**

Excellent progress was made this year in two of the major activities which influence environment. The slum clearance programme was continued with the representation of 232 properties for closure, demolition or clearance, the most in fact which has ever been achieved in one year. In smoke abatement, in addition to the very considerable attention paid to the emission of industrial smoke, the first Smoke Control Area came into operation in Scholes in July, and work on the second area comprising approximately another 1,000 dwellings based on the Windybank Estate was well advanced. This comes into operation in July, 1962, and will be followed in succeeding years by contiguous areas in such a manner as to make the whole area virtually free from smoke in the next ten to twelve years. Unfortunately, a serious smoke and fume nuisance was caused in the Gomersal area by the burning colliery tip and in spite of the most strenuous efforts by the National Coal Board in co-operation with the officers of the Health Department this was not fully abated by the year end. Burning colliery tips are, of course, notoriously difficult to deal with.

The implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, brings in its train difficulties in connection with the refuse collection service, but we are fully aware of this and plans for an improved service with modern vehicles are well advanced. They may need to be expanded still further in the light of future experience.

### **Hospital Plan for England and Wales.**

In January, 1962, the Minister of Health published his plan for the development of the hospital services in England and Wales particularly during the next ten to fifteen years. This is in my opinion an imaginative plan based on the whole on sound precepts. Thus the idea of focusing the hospital services of an area round a single district hospital, the forecast of beds required for different conditions, the incorporation of beds for the treatment of mental illness in general hospitals, the raising of existing standards of accommodation, the gradual elimination of existing barrack like mental hospitals and the rationalisation of the financial plan are all to be welcomed, and are in line with the trends in treatment, in hospitalisation and in community care so far as they can be ascertained at the present time.

It is when one comes down to a study of the local circumstances however that grave doubts arise. Thus it is apparently the intention to abolish the small maternity home at Crossley and to centralise the hospital obstetric work of the general practitioners at Moorlands Maternity Home in Dewsbury and Staincliffe Hospital in Batley. I do not believe that this is likely to prove as convenient for patients or medical practitioners, and I doubt whether it is possible to provide in the larger units the same standards of personal co-operation between midwives and doctors or the homely but efficient atmosphere which is almost a tradition at Crossley; also it may well be found that recruitment of staff is more difficult, and the effect of outbreaks of infection more serious.

As regards provision for the chronic sick the plan envisages a reduction in the number of beds available locally to about half of that available at present, with the closure of North Bierley Hospital and part of Oakwell Hospital in Batley. It is simply not good enough to say that this will be made good by increased building in Wakefield and it is difficult to understand why the closure of North Bierley Hospital is contemplated as it is conveniently situated on main 'bus routes and in the centre of a community. It is also disappointing, but presumably for considerations of capital cost, that the development of a single district hospital for the acute specialities is not contemplated in the foreseeable future. The three general hospitals at Staincliffe, Dewsbury and Batley are apparently to continue in being with certain long awaited improvements. There will thus be a failure to concentrate resources and supporting services with attendant administrative inconvenience, probably higher running costs, and the incurring of considerable capital expenditure much of which will have no permanent impact on the eventual pattern.

### **Ten Year Development Plan for Local Health Authority Services.**

The Minister's plans for the development and rationalisation of the hospital service are dependant upon the corresponding development of health and welfare services which will enable sick, infirm and handicapped persons to be adequately cared for within the general community. This is likely to require further provision of small old people's homes, home nursing, health visiting, home help and warden's services, sheltered workshops, mobile meals services, and hostels for certain categories of mentally ill and mentally subnormal persons where home care is inappropriate. This can and must be done although it is difficult at this stage to see where the trained staff are to come from. Without them plans and buildings are meaningless.

### **Administration.**

It will I think be evident that most of the administrative matters which I have mentioned and the services provided are applicable to communities of a certain minimum size of population. Thus the provision of old people's homes, training centres for subnormal persons, hostels for the mentally ill, day nursery accommodation, provision of



special schooling, mental welfare and domiciliary midwifery services and the like, can only be provided economically, efficiently and with sufficient flexibility to meet individual cases, for units of population of perhaps 100,000 or more. It is also desirable that they be linked intimately with the environmental health services and the hospital and general practitioner services, and since unified administration of the entire health service has not been adopted it is surely at least preferable that what for want of a better word we might call the "Local" health and welfare services should be brought under one administration in an area of sufficient size to sustain them financially and enable local people to have an effective voice in their planning and administration. For these reasons so far as the Health and Welfare Services are concerned there is much to be said for local government reorganisation where possible into units which can either be autonomous for all purposes or to which delegation of authority would be helpful and meaningful.

### **Staff Matters.**

Some indication of the wide range of services conducted through the health department will be gained from a study of the report. They are operated, generally speaking, by highly qualified professional and lay staff and if we do less than we would like, less than there is need for, more slowly than we wish, or if we fail to experiment with new techniques, it is because either the staff are not available or the costs would be out of proportion to the other necessary calls upon public money. I must say, however, that even within the limits of existing establishments the continuous changing of personnel and the inevitable shortages in one branch or another is administratively exhausting and frustrating, not only to heads of departments but also to general practitioners, hospital staffs and the public alike.

### **Health Centre.**

As most local people will know the development of a comprehensive health centre at Greenside in Cleckheaton has been contemplated for some years. This will provide facilities in which general practitioner, local authority, and local health authority services may co-operate in close association with each other to their mutual advantage and to the advantage of the public. It is hoped too that when it becomes a reality certain specialist facilities will become available and it should be possible to develop new techniques of health preservation. There have not been very many serious difficulties in the way of provisional agreements to the setting up of this centre, and it is difficult to understand why it should take so long to create. My own feeling generally is that having for one reason or another gone through a period of unpopularity with the medical profession these centres will be increasingly sought in many areas and something must be done to ensure that where this is so development will be more rapid than has been the case here.

I trust that the matters set out in the report will command your interest and show that all members of the staff have had a busy but not unrewarding year and that the services provided have been of general benefit to the people of the Borough. I must again express my

grateful appreciation to the help and encouragement of all members of the staff and for the ready co-operation which has been available to them from the medical practitioners, school teachers, hospital staff and many other officials with whom we have almost daily contact. In particular I must again thank Mr. Templeman the Chief Public Health Inspector for his ready help and co-operation at all times and for preparing that part of the report relating to the environmental services. In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Spenborough Health Committee for their interest and help at all times during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Divisional Medical Officer.*



## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Borough of Spenborough according to the Registrar General's estimate at the middle of 1961 was 36,680, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry, a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry. The small size of many of the factories renders very difficult the establishment of an effective industrial medical service, but within recent years development of welfare schemes, canteens, etc., in the larger factories has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Owing to the way in which the Authority was formed by the amalgamation of a number of pre-existing townships, population has tended to be concentrated in comparatively small aggregates rather than spread evenly throughout the district, but this is disappearing year by year owing to the movement within the Borough of large sections of the community into new housing estates.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the district:—

During the year 1961, the Spen Valley area had a period of full employment, and for most of the year, the number of men and women registered as unemployed was below 100. In summer a figure of only 53 was recorded.

The percentage of unemployed people was below both the Regional and National figures.

Short-time working has not been significant. Not more than 30 persons have been affected at any one time, and these were in the carpet and woollen textile industry.

The demand for skilled workers has exceeded the supply, and most industries have been busy to the extent of working overtime.

1961 may be described as a prosperous year for the Spen Valley area.

## BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	8,253
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	36,981
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,396
Average number of persons per room at 1951 census	...	...	...	0·83
Number of families at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,450

### Statistical Summary of the area for 1961

#### in comparison with 1960.

				1960	1961
Area of the district in acres	...	...	...	8,253	8,253
Estimated population (mid-year)	...	...	...	36,910	36,680
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	4·5	4·5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	...	...	...	13,589	13,616
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	2·7	2·7
Rateable value at 1st April	...	...	...	£345,690	£362,630
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	...	...	...	£1,375	£1,435
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	12·2	13·0
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	1·01	1·02
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	12·4	13·3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	15·4	15·2
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	1·04	1·04
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	16·0	15·8
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	22·4	7·1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21·2	16·1
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Spensborough had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Live Births. (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	286	255	541
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Total ...					295	264	559

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15·2.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					2	2	4

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 7·1.

Infant Mortality.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					8	1	9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 16·1.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 14·3.

The Birth Rate at 15·2 per 1,000 population is a little lower than last year (15·4) but the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 120. Of the 559 births only 97 were born at home, the remainder, 83% of the total, being born in neighbouring hospitals or general practitioner maternity homes. Actually 301 were born in the general practitioner maternity unit at Crossley Maternity Home in Mirfield. 35 births were premature, a considerable reduction from last year (54) and there were only 4 stillbirths compared with 13 last year. Of the 9 children who died in the first year of life, congenital defect was the cause of death in five cases.



# CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1961.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year	
Accidental Asphyxia	1																							1		1	
Congenital defects		2	1							1							1							3	1	1	5
Prematurity								1														1				1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1			1																			2				2
TOTALS	2	2	1	1				1		1							1					1	5	2	1	9	



# CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis respiratory ...												
Tuberculosis Other ...												
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	17						8	6	3	9	8	5
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	24						13	6	5	21	3	8
(c) Breast ...	5						2	1	2		5	1
(d) Uterus ...	3						1	1	1		3	1
(e) Other ...	43						14	14	15	21	22	16
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2				1			1		1	1	1
Diabetes ...	4						1	2	1	2	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	79	1					8	28	42	30	49	31
Coronary angina ...	92					3	31	39	19	52	40	21
Hypertension with heart disease ...	8					1	2	4	1	6	2	2
Other heart disease ...	69					1	5	14	49	20	49	13
Other circulatory disease ...	19						8	1	10	8	11	5
Influenza ...	5							3	2	1	4	
Pneumonia ...	14						2	4	8	5	9	8
Bronchitis ...	32					1	13	10	8	22	10	9
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1						1			1		1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum ...	5						3	2		5		1
Nephritis & nephrosis ...	6						1	2	3	1	5	3
Hvperplasia of prostate ...	4							2	2	4		3
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1								1		1
Other defined & ill defined causes ...	36	6				1	10	7	12	22	14	21
Motor vehicle accidents ...	2			1			1			2		
All other accidents ...	4	1				1		1	1		4	3
Suicide ...	4						3	1		3	1	
<b>TOTAL—All Causes ...</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>156</b>

There were twenty-seven more deaths this year compared with last year, and the death rate consequently rose again to 13 deaths per thousand population which is rather higher than the average for the Administrative County (12·1). The age and sex constitution of the population to some extent accounts for this discrepancy.

It will be seen that male and female deaths are evenly balanced, and that of the commonest causes, lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary disease were more prevalent in men, while other heart disease and “strokes” were more prevalent in women.

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1961 for the West Riding Administrative  
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spen- borough
Crude Birth ... ..	16.7	18.4	17.2	17.4	15.2
Adjusted Birth ...	16.9	18.4	17.4	17.4	15.8
Crude Death ... ..	12.8	10.3	12.1	12.0	13.0
Adjusted Death ...	13.7	12.8	13.4	12.0	13.3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	—
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	—
Cancer ... ..	2.09	1.71	1.98	2.16	2.56
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	1.97	1.49	1.84	*	2.15
Heart and Circulation	4.79	3.75	4.50	*	5.13
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.76	1.34	1.64	*	1.42
Maternal Mortality ...	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.33	—
Infant Mortality ...	24.2	25.7	24.6	21.4	16.1
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	16.0	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.3
Stillbirth ... ..	19.7	21.4	20.2	18.7	7.1

\*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

## PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospitals :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 35
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
  - (a) at home ... .. 2
  - (b) in hospital or nursing home ... .. 33
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
  - (a) who were nursed entirely at home ... .. 2
  - (b) who died during the first 24 hours ... .. —
  - (c) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 2
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
  - (a) who died within the first 24 hours ... .. —
  - (b) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 29

**Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.**

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under 2	—	—	—	—
2 — 2½	—	—	—	—
2½ — 3	1	1	1	—
3 — 3½	1	1	1	1
3½ — 4	4	4	3	3
4 — 4½	5	5	4	4
4½ — 5	6	6	5	5
5 — 5½	18	18	18	18
Totals	35	35	32	31



## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. The following shows the schedule of procedure now recommended :—

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1	2—6 months	Triple (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	
2		do.	4 weeks or more
3		do.	do.
4	6—9 months	Poliomyelitis	do.
5		do.	do.
6	15—18 months	do.	
7	18—24 months	Smallpox vaccination	
8	School entry	Poliomyelitis (Booster)	
9		Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	do.
10	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained and it will be seen that 85% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. During the year 554 children received primary inoculations and 242 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Children born in years:—							
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	Total
Primary Injection	212	228	33	23	11	39	8	554
Reinforcing Injection	—	—	—	1	1	228	12	242

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-61 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1961	1—4 1960-1957	5—9 1956-1952	10—14 1951-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956-1960	212 (37%)	1668 (80%)	1428 (58%)	1901 (65%)	5209 (64%)
B. 1955 or earlier	— —	— —	727 (29%)	946 (32%)	1673 (21%)



## Whooping Cough Immunisation.

During the year 504 children completed a course of immunisation and it will be seen that 38% of children under one year and 66% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation. Although we are now combining anti-tetanus injections with diphtheria and whooping cough no figures are available of the percentage of immunisation against this disease.

The following table shows the amount of Whooping Cough Immunisation carried out during the year :—

Age at final injection—

Under 6 months	250
6 months to 1 year	153
1—2 years	... 36
2—3 years	... 33
3—4 years	... 32
	<hr/> 504 <hr/>

**Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population.**  
**Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.**

Age at 31/12/61 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1961	1—4 1960-1957	5—9 1956-1952	10—14 1951-1946	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	211	1584	1439	242	3476

## Smallpox Vaccination.

After last year's low level of acceptance for vaccination against smallpox it is gratifying to record an increase of 67 this year compared with last. It is still not nearly good enough, however, and the outbreak of smallpox in Bradford in the early part of 1962 caused considerable panic among parents who simply had not bothered to have their children vaccinated previously. Unfortunately when this happens, vaccination is frequently sought or advised when the individual child is not in the best condition to receive it with consequent increased risks of more severe reactions.

**Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1961.**

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	19	71	42	17	66	215
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	7	12	14	33

**Pollomyelitis Vaccination.**

Good progress was maintained during the year with vaccination against poliomyelitis, and it would have been even better but for the shortage of vaccine which occurred from September onwards. An attempt is given to show the approximate percentages of the eligible age groups who have been protected, and it will be seen that the older age groups are disappointingly low. We were advised at the year end of the forthcoming use of vaccine given by mouth on a lump of sugar, and perhaps this will encourage an even greater uptake of vaccination. It will certainly be a time saver for the medical staff.

Class	Vaccinated with 2 injections during the year	Previously vaccinated with 2 injections	Totals	Estimated Percentage
Children & young persons born in years 1943 to 1961	944	6985	7929	83%
Young persons born in years 1933 to 1942 ...	155	2016	2171	53%
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday ...	760	546	1306	20%
Others ...	—	342	342	
TOTALS ...	1859	9889	11748	

In addition to the above 497 children and 544 adults received a third injection. In April the Ministry of Health advised that children over 5 and under 12 should receive a fourth injection. An approach was made through the schools to the parents of all such children and 2,651 fourth injections were given before the year end.

**Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.**

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Except for measles, 786 cases, occurring mainly in the first six months of the year, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was really quite light this year.

One case of poliomyelitis in a school girl was notified; she developed pain and weakness in one leg and one hand and it is hoped that these will respond to treatment. She was not admitted to hospital so full investigation of the causative organism could not be carried out.

Of the twenty-three cases of whooping cough only four had completed a full course of immunisation, and the disease was greatly modified in them.

Infective Hepatitis became notifiable in the Borough by Order of the Council on 1st January, 1961, and thirty-one cases were notified to the year end. These were all visited and advised on precautions to be taken.

## FOOD POISONING.

The following table gives statistical details of the cases of food poisoning notified during the year :—

1. (a) Food Poisoning notifications, (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	—	—	4	5

- (b) Cases otherwise ascertained.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	33	—	66	99

- (c) Fatal Cases.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. Single Cases.

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified ...	—	—	—
Agent not identified ...	5	—	5



It is necessary to make brief mention of two outbreaks of food poisoning which only came to light on notification from school teachers.

In the first, which occurred at a Birkenshaw Infants' school twenty-nine pupils and four teachers were taken ill twelve hours after school lunch on a Friday. The symptoms were abdominal pain and diarrhoea with nausea in a few cases: these symptoms were generally mild, but there was severe diarrhoea in a few cases. They lasted for between twelve and twenty-four hours, followed by immediate recovery to full health. Investigations revealed the presence of heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* (a food poisoning organism) in a sample of the meat and the same organism was also isolated from the bowel of a cook who had suffered from diarrhoea a few days previously. It is probable that she was the source of the infection.

In the second outbreak, which occurred at a Liversedge school in December, sixty children and six staff were taken ill some six hours after a Thursday lunch at school. The symptoms were of nausea and vomiting and in some cases associated with diarrhoea, and lasted twenty-four hours. They were not severe and complete recovery followed in all cases. No poisoning organisms were identified in such samples of the meal as were available nor from any of the food handling staff. However, a cook had a cut in a finger and although this was covered at the time of the investigations and no organisms were cultured from it, the circumstantial evidence pointed to the possibility of staphylococcal toxin poisoning such as is commonly associated with septic conditions in the food handlers. Unfortunately the gravy taken with the meal was not available for sampling.



**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**  
**occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters, 1961.**

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norristhorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw				Spenborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Measles ...	163	159	5	3	137	144	4	38	103	25	3	2	403	328	12	43
Whooping Cough ...	10				7				4	1		1	21	1		1
Chicken Pox ...	7	2	8	9	5	4	3	16	5	20	4	1	17	26	15	26
Scarlet Fever ...					1	4	4	2					1	4	4	2
Erysipelas ...	1												1			
Dysentery ...						3		1						3		1
Food Poisoning ...	1							3				1	1			4
Pneumonia ...	4	1		5	1				1				6	1		5
Infective Hepatitis ...	3				13	6		1	3	5			19	11		1
Encephalitis ...	1	1				1							1	2		
Poliomyelitis ...				1												1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>84</b>

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**  
**occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1961.**

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spen and Littletown	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshead	Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Hospital
Measles ...	786	9	437	336	2		2		45	94	124	67	75	33	141	74	119	14	
Whooping Cough ...	23	1	13	9						1	7	2		1	7			5	
Chicken Pox ...	84	1	26	48	4	4		1	6	5	4	11	6	4	10	8	28	2	
Scarlet Fever ...	11		5	6					.				4	1	5	1			
Erysipelas ...	1								1										
Pneumonia ...	12	1		5		3	1	2	3	2	2	3	1					1	
Dysentery ...	4	1	2			1							2	1	1				
Food Poisoning ...	5		2		3						1				3			1	
Infective Hepatitis ...	31		2	23	4	1	1				3		4	7	7	2	6	2	
Encephalitis ...	3			2		1						2			1				
Poliomeyelitis ...	1			1							1								
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>25</b>	

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and four of non-respiratory disease were notified during the year, which, though higher than last year's figures, is still low for an area of this type, and it compares well with the notifications in other parts of the County. Nevertheless the work done in the continuous supervision by the public health staff and by the consultant chest physician of patients remaining on the register continued as usual. Nurse Smith, the Tuberculosis Visitor, paid home visits in connection with treatment and contact tracing of tuberculous patients, and by her continued attendance at the chest clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital she also maintains the close and happy liason which it is essential to maintain between the therapeutic and preventive aspects.

We are continuing our efforts to protect younger children by tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds at school and by the B.C.G. vaccination programme among the thirteen year olds.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Spenborough are as follows :—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(a)	Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	44	34	4	6
(b)	Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	4	3	1	3
(c)	Removals from other areas	5	2	—	1
(d)	Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	8	10	2	2
(e)	Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	45	29	3	8

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—



Two notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and there were no discharges notified.

The following are the institutions to which tuberculosis patients were admitted :—

	<i>Admission</i> Form I	<i>Discharges</i> Form II
Whitley Grange Hospital ... ..	1	—
Northowram Hall Hospital ... ..	1	—

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in September and held public sessions at Cooke & Sons Ltd., Liversedge, Central Methodist Chapel, Cleckheaton, and Thos. Burnley & Sons, Gomersal. I give below the results supplied to me by the unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out.			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken ... ..	1367	817	2193
(b) Number recalled for large film ...	29	7	36
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings.			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis ...	2	—	2
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis ...	7	2	9
(c) Other abnormalities (see below) ...	10	1	11
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film ...	1	—	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)			
Bronchiectasis ... ..	1	—	1
Emphysema ... ..	2	—	2
Pulmonary fibrous-non-tuberculosis ...	1	1	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	2	—	2
Pleural thickening or calcification-non- tuberculous ... ..	2	—	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels ... ..	1	—	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels ... ..	1	—	1



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

After the staffing difficulties of last year we were fortunate to have the services of Mr. Etty, a County Mental Welfare Officer, for the greater part of the year, and although he also carried out duties in a neighbouring divisional area this was reflected in a considerable increase in the amount of visitation and social work. There was, of course, scope for more, but at least the service was held together and we cannot expect the full benefits of the service and the proper liaison with hospital staffs and general practitioners until a full and stable establishment is attained. The statistics given, while not telling anything like the full story of the work carried out by the doctors and social workers in the Mental Health Service, at least give some indication of its scope and variety.

### Mental Health Statistics.

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Patients referred (Mentally ill):					
(a)	By General Practitioners	... ..	13	12	25
(b)	From Out-Patient Clinics	... ..	2	7	9
(c)	By Police	... ..	2	2	4
(d)	Sub. Normals reported to L.H.A.		—	2	2
(e)	Other sources	... ..	12	14	26
			29	37	66
2. No. of patients dealt with under Mental Health Act:					
(a)	Section 5 (Informal)	... ..	4	5	9
(b)	Section 25 (Observation)	... ..	1	2	3
(c)	Section 26 (Treatment)	... ..	—	2	2
(d)	Section 29 (Emergency)	... ..	8	12	20
(e)	Dealt with informally	... ..	16	16	32
			29	37	66
3. No. of visits paid during year:					
(a)	To sub-normal patients	... ..	106	105	211
(b)	To mentally disordered re admission to hospitals	... ..	32	53	85
(c)	To mentally disordered re prevention, care and after care	... ..	78	83	161
(d)	Other visits ( <i>e.g.</i> , to G.P's N.A.B., relations, etc.)	... ..	25	39	64
			241	280	521
4. Occupation Centres:					
(a)	Patients attending O.C. at beginning of year	... ..	8	11	19
(b)	New admissions	... ..	3	—	3
(c)	Discharges	... ..	1	—	1
(d)	Patients attending O.C. at end of year	... ..	10	11	21

## HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Little comment need be made on the statistics of the Home Nursing section other than to say that having a full staff for the greater part of the year, over 1,300 more visits were made compared with last year. However, at the year's end the staff was again two nurses short of establishment. The bulk of the work was again in connection with the chronically ill and the aged, and it is absolutely essential that this service be maintained in full vigour if the objectives of obviating the need for hospitalisation is to be attained.

### 1. No. of cases visited during 1961—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>685</u>

### 2. Age Groups of cases visited—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>685</u>

### 3. No. of visits paid during 1961 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,598
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>14,364</u>

### 4. No. of visits paid to each age group—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,441
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,780
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>14,364</u>

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The number of attendances at the local authority clinics was slightly lower than last year, representing as for some years only a small proportion of the number of expectant mothers. Owing to staff shortages, the number of ante-natal and post-natal visits were also reduced, but it was still possible to continue some of the ante-natal classes in preparation for confinement and motherhood. With frequent changes in staff and inability to recruit midwives for domiciliary practice it is extremely difficult to maintain what should be regarded as a satisfactory service in relation to ante-natal care and instruction, liason with general practitioners, and continuity of care of the patient. To this extent the present service is unsatisfactory, but this is not in any way to disparage the efforts of the midwives who have given of their best under trying circumstances during the year.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	5	4	88	97

(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	780
(b) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1625
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...				5
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...				9
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine					12
(f) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...				18
(g) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethidine					40

The midwives sought medical aid on 26 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	12
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	7
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	6

### Pregnancy.

Malpresentation	...	...	1
-----------------	-----	-----	---

### Labour.

Retained Placenta	...	1	Delayed Labour	...	4
Ruptured Perineum	...	7			

### Lying-in.

Post-partum Haemorrhage	3	Pyrexia	...	...	...	3
General Condition	...	...	1			

### The Child.

Eye condition	...	...	2	Cyanosis	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	1	General Condition	...	...	2



Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics :—				Ante-Natal	Post Natal
Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	198	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	241	8
Total during the year				<u>439</u>	<u>13</u>

Number of women who attended during the year :—

Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	30	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	39	8
Total during the year				<u>69</u>	<u>13</u>

Number of women attending for the first time :—

Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	19	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	30	8
Total during the year				<u>49</u>	<u>13</u>

### Relaxation.

During the year 35 relaxation classes were held at the Valley Road Clinic. Of the 36 women who attended the clinic 2 were ante-natal clinic patients and 34 were attending their own doctor for ante-natal care. They made 168 attendances altogether.

Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers :—

No. inspected by Dental Officer...	...	...	...	33
No. found to require treatment ...	...	...	...	33
No. found not to require treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who refused treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who received full treatment	...	...	...	33
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	8
No. of General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	13
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	...	160
No. of teeth filled	...	...	...	64
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	26
No. fitted with dentures	...	...	...	21

## HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

Only part of the scope of the Health Visitors' duties are shown by the statistical returns of their visits, etc., during the year. There has had to be a considerable reduction in the amount of domiciliary visitation of infants because of the continual pressure of other work. The Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be very well attended. The Health Visitors have also continued to provide home background reports for hospitals with special regard to geriatric cases. As there is always a waiting list for the admission of such cases this is of the greatest assistance in assessing priority. The whole bias of the work of the Health Visitor is, however, towards education and although 256 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at schools during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out. The staff has been two Health Visitors short of establishment for some two years now. This I am afraid means inevitably that some valuable duties have to be neglected, and it is again a question not so much of doing what one feels should be done, but what can be done with the available resources. I must say that all these nurses have again given of their very best during the year.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—		1960	1961
(i) First visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		58	78
(ii) Total visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		85	140
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—			
(i) First visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		552	549
(ii) Total visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		3,339	3,997
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—			
(i) Total visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		2,095	3,647
(d) To other classes :—			
(i) Total visits      ...      ...      ...      ...		4,060	3,792
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics      ...      ...		756	781
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures      ...      ...		256	256
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.      ...      ...      ...		913	1,155
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children		477	572

# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total Number of Children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendance during the year	Medical Consultations	
			1961	1960	1959-60		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	4	156	126	129	55	310	1491	163	57	1711	219	43
Valley Road Clinic	4	98	87	99	48	234	920	109	45	1074	301	22
Birkenshaw Clinic	4	78	64	91	30	185	1400	248	25	1673	191	36
Scholes Clinic	3	44	41	45	34	120	583	102	29	714	68	10
Roberttown Clinic	1	25	23	31	20	74	201	64	22	287	33	17
Gomersal Clinic	2	66	58	79	39	176	704	153	37	894	106	15
TOTALS	18	467	399	474	226	1099	5299	839	215	6353	918	143

During the year 1,499 tins of National Dried Milk, 8,786 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,468 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,029 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.



## PROBLEM FAMILIES.

It is difficult to reduce to figures the amount and scope of the work which is done in connection with problem families whose general standard of cleanliness or child care falls consistently and considerably below the minimum that we have a right to expect, and needless to say many other families in addition to those recorded below have had to have special attention from time to time. Nevertheless by the efforts of the staff and the many others concerned in the welfare of these families the rate of breakup and dispersion of these families has been kept at a very low level over the years.

There is provision for such cases to be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health and it is his responsibility, when it is considered necessary, to call meetings of the various officers concerned to discuss the circumstances of each case with a view to determining the best method of tackling the problem. This has been done on a number of occasions during the year.

The following is the record of work which has been maintained in connection with problem families current on our Health Department register :—

On register beginning 1961	...	...	...	...	15
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	0
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	3
Removed from Register 1961	...	...	...	...	1
Total on Register at end of 1961	...	...	...	...	17
Re-housed	...	...	...	...	3
Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	119
No. of school children involved	...	...	...	...	34
No. of pre-school children involved	...	...	...	...	27
No. of babies born	...	...	...	...	2
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	1

## CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service for elderly and handicapped persons functioned satisfactorily up to a point. The number of persons treated and the number treated in their own homes both increased, but there was a drop in the total number of treatments given. This was due to the sudden and unexpected illness of Mr. Vaines, who has been associated with the staff for many years in this work. His absence for three months meant that the interval between treatments stretched in some cases to twelve or fourteen weeks even although we were fortunate in getting some outside help from other chiropodists.

Clinic	Sessions per Month	No. of Sessions Held	No. of Patients Treated*			Total Treatments*		
			P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton ...	16	161	297	—	—	1324	—	—
Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw ...	6	62	131	—	—	485	—	—
Liberal Club, Hightown ...	6	60	115	—	—	495	—	—
Valley Road, Liversedge ...	8	78	155	—	—	615	—	—
Totals ...	36	361	698	—	—	2919	—	—

\*P ... Pensioners.

PH ... Physically Handicapped.

EM ... Expectant Mother.

### Domiciliary Treatment.

No. of patients treated at home—

(a) Pensioners ...	163
(b) Physically handicapped ...	19
(c) Expectant mothers ...	—

No. of treatments given at home to—

(a) Pensioners ...	618
(b) Physically handicapped ...	73
(c) Expectant mothers ...	—

### OLD PEOPLE'S WARDENS SCHEME.

There were no changes in the Old People's Wardens staff during the year and they continued to function as last year. As will be seen from the figures given below they pay a large number of visits to the cases under their care, and I am convinced that this is a most valuable social service, and one that is fully appreciated by the old people concerned.

Estate	Visits during Year	Average Number of Cases Supervised
Barrington ...	4569	20
Cloverhill/Laverhills	3878	31
Windybank ...	5712	25
Turnsteads ... (Two Wardens)	10,081	112

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

As has been the case for many years now there was an increased demand for this service during the year, and 53 more cases were helped this year compared with last year. It was fortunate that this demand could be met from an increased establishment and the recruitment of suitable staff. Nobody has gone without for very long when the need for such help was obvious, and although a service of this type is extremely difficult to administer, no major problems have arisen. Once again a glance at the figures reveals the benefit which aged and chronic sick persons are receiving from this service. They constitute 88% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity ... ..	29	1,620	2.3
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1,121	1.6
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65 ... ..	384	63,497	88.4
Under 65 ... ..	28	2,660	3.7
Others ... ..	51	2,955	4.0
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>71,853</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is empowered to provide convalescent home treatment. General Practitioners recommend those who are in need of this service and during the year 12 Spenborough residents were admitted to the following Homes:—

Blackburn & District, St. Annes	...	3
Metcalfe Smith House, Harrogate	...	3
"Tudor," Bridlington	... ..	4
Boarbank, Grange-over-Sands	... ..	2



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The pattern of the School Health Service continued much as in previous years, as it was not thought opportune both on account of the pressure of other activities and in the absence of the prospect of continuity of staff, to replace the system of routine medical inspection with other and more time consuming methods.

The outstanding feature of the routine inspections has been that out of 1,547 children examined only one was found to be physically unsatisfactory, and although 339 defects were noted for observation most of these were of a minor or transitory nature. All children at school have eye tests each year and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 in one eye are referred to the consultant ophthalmologist for further examination. As a result of this procedure 51 children were supplied with spectacles for the first time.

For the first time for years the Speech Therapy clinic was fully staffed and this not only permitted a great extension of this very necessary work but also gave the Speech Therapist the opportunity to visit many of the schools, either for ascertainment of defects or to give therapy. This personal liaison with teachers and Health Department staff is essential to the development of a good service. Unfortunately it has still not been possible to engage a Physiotherapist to resume the clinic which is of so much value to children suffering from postural defects or from various respiratory illnesses for example.

As a result of special medical examinations carried out 25 children were recommended for special educational treatment and 2 were referred to the child guidance clinic because of maladjustment and home difficulties. It is very disappointing for the school medical officers to find that, after recommending special educational treatment for a child, such placement is not forthcoming. This applies particularly to the availability of places in the day special school at Hartshead Moor, where it is apparent that extension is badly needed.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants and eight year olds showed no positive reactors out of 635 tests given, whereas at thirteen years of age 35% of the children tested gave positive reactions. The reluctance of parents to consent to the B.C.G. scheme of vaccination against tuberculosis which can now be offered to children over ten years of age is difficult to understand as the procedure has been found to be safe and effective.

The remainder of the services, including the health education lectures given in the secondary modern schools, functioned satisfactorily as in previous years.

## Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1957 and later	1	1	100·00	—	—
1956	345	345	100·00	—	—
1955	107	107	100·00	—	—
1954	58	58	100·00	—	—
1953	170	170	100·00	—	—
1952	38	38	100·00	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—
1950	56	56	100·00	—	—
1949	259	259	100·00	—	—
1948	118	118	100·00	—	—
1947	86	86	100·00	—	—
1946 and earlier	309	308	99·68	1	0·32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>99·94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0·06</b>

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects ... .. 405

During the year 52 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

**Defects Table.**

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin ... ..	4	33	37
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	2	9	11
(b) Otitis Media	3	12	15
(c) Other ...	—	1	1
Nose and Throat	7	45	52
Speech ... ..	2	11	13
Lymphatic Glands	—	11	11
Heart and Circulation ...	2	21	23
Lungs ... ..	6	19	25
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	1	13	14
(b) Other ...	2	13	15
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	2	10	12
(b) Feet ...	9	47	56
(c) Other ...	21	45	66
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	2	2
(b) Other	4	12	16
Psychological			
(a) Development	2	19	21
(b) Stability	1	10	11
Other Defects ...	—	3	3
Abdomen ...	1	3	4
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>408</b>

## SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangements of special examinations. During the year 47 children were examined involving 49 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Education in a School for Physically Handicapped Children	2
Education in a Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils ... ..	10
Education in a School for Maladjusted Children ... ..	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	1
Special Education in an ordinary school ... ..	9
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic ... ..	2
Education in a School for the Deaf ... ..	2

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts:—

Section 57(4) as amended (unsuitable for education at school)	2
For Care and Guidance after leaving school ... ..	8

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:—

Open Air School for Delicate Children ... ..	3
School for Physically Handicapped Pupils ... ..	1
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	3
School for the Deaf ... ..	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ... ..	6

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:—

School for Partially Sighted Children ... ..	1
School for Physically Handicapped Children ... ..	1
Hostel for Maladjusted Children ... ..	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ... ..	4
Open Air School for Delicate Children ... ..	1
School for Spastics ... ..	1



The following table shows the number of children from Spennborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1961:—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Open Air School for Delicate Children ... ..	3	—
School for Partially Sighted ...	1	—
School for the Blind ... ..	1	—
School for the Deaf ... ..	5	1
School for Physically Handicapped ... ..	7	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ... ..	39	14
Hostel for Maladjusted ...	—	1
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	6	—
Epileptic Colony ... ..	1	—

### CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	91
Number of re-examinations	... ..	442
Total number of attendances	... ..	533
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	51
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time		51
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently		191
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	14
Number referred for operative treatment	... ..	2

### MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1961 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
<b>Skin :</b>	
Ringworm—body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	9
Other skin diseases ... ..	2
<b>Eye Disease :</b>	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	1
<b>Ear Defects :</b>	
Otitis media ... ..	—
Otorrhoea ... ..	—
Other ... ..	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	546
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>559</b>
<b>Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics ... ..</b>	<b>573</b>

### ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held ... ..	46
No. of sessions held weekly ... ..	2
No. of cases treated ... ..	18
No. of treatments ... ..	220
Average number of attendances per session ... ..	5
Average length of course of treatment (sessions)	12
No. on register at end of year ... ..	7
<b>Details of cases treated :</b>	
General Debility ... ..	2
Bronchitis ... ..	6
Recurrent Colds ... ..	6
Sinusitis ... ..	1
Catarrh ... ..	3
	<b>18</b>

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sessions devoted to inspection in schools	9
Sessions devoted to treatment ... ..	379
Sessions devoted to administering General Anaesthetics at other Dental Clinics ...	28
No. of children inspected ... ..	1516
No. of children offered treatment ...	1030
No. of children treated ... ..	989
No. of attendances ... ..	2740

### Anaesthetics.

Local ... ..	202
General ... ..	622

### Temporary Teeth.

Extractions	
Septic ... ..	800
For Orthodontia ... ..	190
Fillings ... ..	40
Dressings ... ..	2

### Permanent Teeth.

Extractions	
Septic ... ..	504
For Orthodontia ... ..	55
Fillings ... ..	1659
Dressings ... ..	166
Root Fillings ... ..	29
Crowns, inlays, etc. ... ..	10
Scaling and gum treatment ... ..	78
Dentures ... ..	31

### Orthodontic Cases.

No. of patients ... ..	74
No. of attendances ... ..	419

### Pre-School Children.

No. inspected by Dental Officer ... ..	37
No. of attendances for treatment ...	43
No. of extractions ... ..	54
No. of fillings ... ..	18
No. of general anaesthetics administered	30



### SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	181
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	22
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	45
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	67
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	—
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	40
No. of home visits	...	...	...	5
Analysis of Cases Treated :			Boys	Girls
Stammerers	...	...	3	1
Defects of Articulation—				
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	18	7
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	6	2
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	...	...	3	1
(d) Rhinolalia, due to Nasal Obstruction...	...	...	—	1
(e) Dysarthria	...	...	1	1
Defective Speech due to:				
(1) Educational Subnormality	...	...	9	4
(2) Deafness	...	...	2	—
Retarded Speech Development	...	...	7	1
Analysis of Cases Discharged :				
Speech Normal	...	...	6	3
Speech improved	...	...	3	1
Left District	...	...	5	1
Failure to attend	...	...	1	1

### CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year sixteen sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	16
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	1
(b) School children	...	...	...	38
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	62
Types of cases seen :				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	9
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	1
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	2
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	4
(e) Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	1
(f) Incontinence (Enuresis)	...	...	...	18
(g) Migraine	...	...	...	1
(h) Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
(i) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	1
(j) Developmental	...	...	...	1
			Total	39

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year ... ..	13	6	19
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year ... ..	4	—	4
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment ... ..	13	3	16
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1962 ...	4	3	7

### CHIROPODY CLINIC.

The chiropodist continued to hold two half-day sessions a week, one at Elm Bank Clinic and one at Valley Road Clinic, and during the year 69 half-day sessions were held, at which 90 individual patients were treated. These patients received a total of 790 treatments. The following table gives the types and numbers of treatments given:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus ... ..	20	Weak Foot ... ..	2
Heloma Durum ... ..	30	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	68
Nail Conditions ... ..	18	Verrucae ... ..	48
Hallux Rigidus ... ..	2	Skin Conditions ... ..	36

### B.C.G. SCHEME.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register ... ..	650
No. offered testing and vaccination ... ..	650
No. found to have been vaccinated previously ... ..	3
No. of acceptances ... ..	410
Percentage of acceptances ... ..	63%
No. of children tested ... ..	410

Result of Heaf test :—

(a) Heaf Positive ... ..	145
(b) Heaf Negative ... ..	265

Percentages :—

(a) Heaf Positive ... ..	35%
(b) Heaf Negative ... ..	65%
No. of children vaccinated ... ..	265
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months ...	252
No. of conversions at twelve months ... ..	234

## TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

Tuberculin jelly testing of school entrants and eight year olds continued as a routine measure throughout the year. A letter of explanation and consent form was sent by the teachers with the Form N.P. to the children in these groups when they were due for medical examination at school. These were returned to the school and the school nurse applied the tuberculin and control jelly to those children whose parents had consented to this procedure being carried out, three days before the school medical inspection was due to be held. The School Medical Officers read these results when the children were presented for medical inspection and the implications were explained to the parents. Where the jelly test proved to be positive, the children were invited to the school clinic for a further skin test and, where this again proved to be positive, the tuberculosis visitor was informed and she arranged for follow-up of the child and contacts at the chest clinic.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1961 :—

New Entrants						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	230	216
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	221	204
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	96%	94%
Result of Jelly Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	220	202
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7/8 Year Olds						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	131	99
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	116	94
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	88.5%	95%
Result of Jelly test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	114	94
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	—



### **CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.**

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 13,921 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 272 individual children were reported to be unfatisfactory on 383 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light. The incidence of infestation was in fact less than it has ever been before.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Public Health Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59.**

**Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).**

There are 246 factories in the area. Of these factories, 242 are factories with mechanical power and 4 without. 27 visits were made to these premises and 4 notices were served. The Factory Inspector in the course of his duties, draws to the attention of the Council, any matters which it is the duty of the Council to enforce. The Department examines all plans submitted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for factory extensions, and comments are made upon the proposals. 8 plans of extensions were examined during the year.

**Outworkers.**

16 persons were notified during the year to the Department as being engaged in the repair and alteration of apparel, the inspection of textiles, and the weaving of textiles.

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**A. SALE OF MILK.**

**1. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	...	...	53
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	...	...	12

**2. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

51 inspections were made. 1 notice was served for a contravention.

**3. Milk Sampling.**

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination :—

			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	...	...	1	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	...	...	13	5	18
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	4	—	4
Sterilised	...	...	1	—	1
			<hr/> 19	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 24
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

#### 4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 18 samples of milk were submitted for examination for Bacillus tuberculosis and 18 for Brucella abortus. All the Bacillus tuberculosis samples and 15 of the Brucella abortus samples were negative.

Once again it was gratifying to note that all the samples of milk examined for the presence of Bacillus tuberculosis were free from infection.

In respect of the 3 positive results for Brucella abortus, the producers in each case were notified as also were the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One producer resided within the area of another Authority and the Public Health Department of that Authority was also notified of the results.

#### B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection :—

Month		Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January	...	425	1195	337	10	—	1967
February	...	342	908	305	14	—	1569
March	...	420	995	342	17	—	1774
April	...	347	953	262	6	—	1568
May	...	362	1250	267	3	—	1882
June	...	361	1221	210	2	—	1794
July	...	397	1437	219	5	—	2058
August	...	358	1411	202	11	—	1982
September	...	411	1478	242	13	—	2144
October	...	475	1559	354	22	—	2410
November	...	453	1257	339	11	—	2060
December	...	395	967	487	5	—	1854
		4746	14631	3566	119	—	23062



Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	4768	77	118	14599	3557
Number inspected ... ..	4768	77	118	14599	3557
<b>All diseases except T.B.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	7	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	89	6	—	44	50
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B. ... ..	1·9%	7·8%	—	0·35%	1·5%
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	2	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	0·04%	—	—	—	0·14
Number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis despatched to cold storage ...	2	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis ... ..	—	3	2	13
Other diseases ... ..	1	6	—	20
	1	9	3	5

Condemned meat was collected by the firm of Wordsworth (Barnsley) Ltd., Twibell Street, Barnsley.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-59.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958-59.

28 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackery.

214 visits were made to the Abattoir in connection with administrative and supervisory duties.

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year. This food was disposed of in the Corporation's controlled tips :—

					Lbs.
Canned meat, ham, etc.	...	...			651
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	36
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	262
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	814
Canned milk and cream	...	...	...	...	22
Canned tomatoes	...	...	...	...	139
Canned puddings and cereals	...	...	...	...	50
Canned soups and purees	...	...	...	...	39
Canned poultry, game, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
Jams, preserves, pickles, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1
Sauces, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 2047 <hr/> <hr/>

Due to a breakdown of the refrigeration plant over the Christmas holidays at one of the multiple stores, it was necessary to condemn the following meat and poultry:—

						Lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	587
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	681
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	394
						<hr/> 1662 <hr/> <hr/>

4 Chickens ... 17 lbs. 5 ozs.

The condemned meat was appropriately stained and despatched immediately to a by-products plant at Sheffield.

TOTAL ... 1 ton 14 cwts. 18 lbs. 5 ozs.

(b) 2 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	1	Satisfactory
Grade III	1	Unsatisfactory

(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

				Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	...	...	...	76	1
Other Foods	...	...	...	21	—
Drugs	...	...	...	—	—

A caution was issued by the Clerk of the County Council in respect of the sample which was found to be 11% deficient in fat.

(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

<b>For Chemical Examination.</b>	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
5 Sausage samples ... ..	4	1

The result of the unsatisfactory sample was referred to the West Riding County Council Public Health Department, being the Food and Drugs Authority.

<b>Bacteriological Examination.</b>	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3 Frozen Whole Hen Egg samples	3	—
2 Potted Meat samples ... ..	2	—
5 Dessicated Coconut samples ...	5	—
2 Double Cream samples ... ..	—	2
2 Beef Dripping samples ... ..	2	—
2 Sausage Meat samples ... ..	2	—
1 Raw Mussels sample ... ..	1	—
1 Raw Cockles sample ... ..	1	—
1 Ground Rice sample ... ..	1	—

### **Statutory Proceedings.**

In one case a prosecution was taken by the Council following a complaint in respect of the sale of a cake containing a nail. This was a contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The defendants were fined £5 0s. 0d.

### **Experiments re sterilisation Technique on Salmonella Infected Coconut.**

An opportunity occurred during the year to take part in experiments relating to the above. Arrangements were made with a Port Health Authority for the release of 1 cwt. of shredded coconut infected with Salmonella, to a firm in Cleckheaton, for this experiment to be carried out.

The experiment was in the form of a heat treatment process, in which the samples of coconut were subjected to varying temperatures for certain holding periods to sterilise the coconut. Three samples of the raw coconut were taken before each heat treatment, and then the samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results of which showed that there was justification for an extensive trial of the method.

It is hoped that the firm in question, in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service, will pursue this new technique and produce a satisfactory sterilisation process.

51 faecal specimens were obtained in connection with investigations into outbreaks of food poisoning.



## D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises in the area :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Ice Cream Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
For the Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
The following premises were registered during the year :—								
Sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

### Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

During the year 869 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. 96 notices were served. Particulars are set out in the tables below:—

Premises inspected—	No. of visits
Bakehouses	24
Butchers shops	35
Meat Preparation premises	13
Confectionery shops	4
Grocers shops	41
General shops	6
Fried fish shops	10
Cafes and Restaurants	17
Canteens	10
Ice Cream shops, vendors and manufacturers	15
Market stalls	43
Mobile vans	4
Other food premises	27
Public Houses	—
Miscellaneous	47
Revisits	35
Inspection of meat and other foods	537
	868

Notices served—

Provide wash-hand basin	...	...	...	...	5
Provide sink	...	...	...	...	4
Provide hot water supply	...	...	...	...	7
Provide cold water supply	...	...	...	...	4
Provide hand washing notices	...	...	...	...	6
Provide soap and towels	...	...	...	...	6
Provide satisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	1
Provide locker accommodation	...	...	...	...	5
Provide improved ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Provide improved lighting	...	...	...	...	—
Provide first aid equipment	...	...	...	...	4
Provide refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	—
Provide store room	...	...	...	...	—
Provide suitable equipment	...	...	...	...	—
Cease use of tobacco	...	...	...	...	5
Cease keeping animals	...	...	...	...	2
Cease use of insanitary premises	...	...	...	...	1
Remove refuse	...	...	...	...	3
Remove disused and unused articles	...	...	...	...	—
Cleanse, repair or renew equipment	...	...	...	...	4
Cleanse walls, floors, ceilings and fittings	...	...	...	...	8
Repair walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
Redecorate walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Cover working surfaces	...	...	...	...	4
Exposure of food	...	...	...	...	2
Cleanse/repair sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	1
Provide suitable storage containers	...	...	...	...	1
					96

For the second year running, the course in Food Hygiene was not held at the local Evening Institute, mainly due to lack of support.

## E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main	...	13616
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	...	36680
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	...	Nil
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	...	Nil

Water Sampling.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical	1	1	2
Bacteriological	7	2	9

Swimming Baths.

The only swimming bath in the Borough is situated in Tofts Road, Cleckheaton, and is owned by the Corporation. The capacity of the swimming pool is 50,000 gallons and the water is obtained from the town's mains and changed every two years. Continuous chlorination is carried out after filtration, thus ensuring that there is a complete treatment of water every 5 hours. The filters are cleansed three times weekly, and any depreciation in the bulk quantity of water during this process is replaced from the mains supply.

Routine tests are carried out daily to ascertain that the correct amount of residual chlorine in the water is maintained.

1. Number of samples of bath water examined bacterio-	
logically ... ..	8
2. Number satisfactory ... ..	6
3. Number unsatisfactory ... ..	2

Following the notification of two unsatisfactory samples of swimming bath water, investigation revealed that the samples had been procured after the baths had been unused over the weekend period and before a chlorine residual test had been carried out. A slight alteration in the times of carrying out the requisite chlorine test and adjusting the chlorine dosage as required, resulted in further samples being satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Act. West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act.	No. of Inspections
Inspection of houses ... ..	172
Inspection of dangerous structures ... ..	15
Inspection of drainage... ..	367
Inspection of sanitary accommodation ... ..	67
Inspection of refuse tips ... ..	177
Inspection of refuse accommodation .. ..	28
Inspection of stables and piggeries ... ..	19
Inspection of offensive trades ... ..	28
Inspection of hairdressers premises ... ..	5
Investigation of noise nuisances ... ..	50
Investigation of nuisances ... ..	316
Investigation of refuse collection service ... ..	117
Investigation of trade refuse collection service ... ..	32
Investigation of water supplies ... ..	20
Investigation of infectious disease ... ..	67
Miscellaneous visits and revisits ... ..	751
Clean Air Act.	
Smoke observations ... ..	132
Boiler plant inspections ... ..	83
Investigation of smoke nuisances ... ..	38
Investigation of grit nuisances ... ..	6
Inspection of colliery spoilbanks ... ..	8
Visits to Deposit Gauges and Smoke Filters ... ..	236
Visits, interviews and inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas ... ..	1486



## **Housing Acts.**

Inspection of unfit houses capable of repair	...	...	28
Inspection of unfit houses incapable of repair	...	...	87
Inspection of unfit houses in Clearance Areas	...	...	331
Inspection of demolition sites	...	...	279
Inspection of overcrowded houses	...	...	15
Inspection of houses under Rent Act provisions	...	...	1
Inspection of houses under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	...	...	25
Inspection of houses for Land Charge enquiries	...	...	299
Inspection of houses for Improvement Grants	...	...	204
Inspection of houses to assess life of houses	...	...	326
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	927

## **Food and Drugs Act.**

Inspection of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	24
Inspection of grocers shops	...	...	...	...	41
Inspection of confectionery shops	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection of general shops	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection of fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection of canteens	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection of public houses	...	...	...	...	—
Inspection of butchers' shops...	...	...	...	...	35
Inspection of dairies, farms and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	41
Inspection of ice cream premises and vans	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection of other food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of other food premises	...	...	...	...	27
Inspection of mobile vans and stalls...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection of transport and handling of meat	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous inspections and revisits	...	...	...	...	82
Inspection of meat and other foods	...	...	...	...	537
Abattoir—administration	...	...	...	...	214
Sampling of milk	...	...	...	...	32
Sampling of ice cream	...	...	...	...	3
Sampling of other foods	...	...	...	...	39
Sampling of water	...	...	...	...	14
Enquiries and visits—food poisoning notifications	...	...	...	...	5

## **Factories Act.**

Inspection of factories with power	...	...	...	...	9
Inspection of factories without power	...	...	...	...	2
Investigations into employment of outworkers	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	16

## **Various Acts—Inspections**

Shops Act	...	...	...	...	19
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act...	...	...	...	...	1493
Agriculture (Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	...	...	...	...	—
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	2

## Various Inspections, Interviews and Meetings

Market Arcade ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Market ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Feast Ground ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
River Pollution...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous visits		...	...	...	...	...	76
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
							<hr/> 8727 <hr/>

## SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING 1961.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective walls and pointing	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective window frames and doors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective rainwater pipes, spouts, soil pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective ranges, flues and fireplaces		...	...	...	...	2
Defective windows and window cords		...	...	...	...	9
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective wall plaster	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective sink waste pipes, W.C's and fittings		...	...	...	...	33
Defective drainage and sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	53
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective paths and yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective dustbins and ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	171
Defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from effluvia and dust	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from accumulations and tips...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from streams and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from noise	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12
Privy and waste water closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 386 <hr/>

## HOUSING.

### Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	321
1. By the Local Authority	1. Permanent	...	...	...	70
	II. Temporary	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	251
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:					
1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	70
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

### 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							1243
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...						170

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### (A) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—								
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...						1

#### (B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...							11
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—								
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...						1



(C) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	35
(2) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	37
(4) Undertakings not to use for human habitation (Section 16(4) )	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5) Undertakings to render fit for habitation (Section 16(4) )	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Closing Orders (Section 17(1) )	...	...	...	...	...	24

(D) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

(E) *Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) 9 Clearance Orders	Number of houses	...	...	85
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	...	...	...	150

**4. Housing Act, 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding.**

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of families living therein	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	33
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	13
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	65

**Houses Dealt with during 1961. Ward Distribution.**

From the following table it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 144 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Scholes	3, 5, 7, 9, 19, Tabbs Lane, Scholes	Closing Orders	5
	Halifax Road, Hartshead Moor, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Clearance Orders	19
Cleckheaton East	8, Walker Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
Cleckheaton West	38, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	142, 144, 146, 147, 149, 151, 153, Westgate	Demolition Orders	7
	78, 80, Moorside, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	2
Hightown	117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 487, 489, Halifax Road, Hightown	Demolition Orders	8
	252, 563, 565, 567, 569, 675, 677, Halifax Road, Hightown	Demolition Orders	7
	559, 561, Halifax Road, Hightown	Closing Orders	2
	Halifax Road, Liversedge No. 9	Clearance Order	6
	39, 41, 287, Halifax Road, Hightown	Closing Orders	3

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Spen & Littletown	38, 40, Valley Road, Liversedge	Closing Orders	2
	293, Bradford Road, Littletown	Closing Order	1
	Edward Street/Alexandra Street, Knowler Hill, Liversedge	Clearance Order	6
Roberttown and Norristhorpe	248, 250, 252, Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe	Demolition Orders	3
	3, Forge Lane, Norristhorpe	Closing Order	1
	212/214, Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe	Demolition Order	1
	Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe No. 3	Clearance Order	27
	Duke Street, Norristhorpe No. 4	Clearance Order	7
	Batley Street, Norristhorpe No. 5	Clearance Order	4
Millbridge	523, 525, Wakefield Road, Flush	Closing Orders	2
	3, Chapel Street, Flush	Closing Order	1
	4, John William Street, Flush	Closing Order	1
Gomersal	82, 84, Upper Lane, Gomersal	Demolition Orders	2
	Listing Lane, Gomersal	Clearance Order	22
Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	75, Raikes Lane, East Bierley	Demolition Order	1
Birkenshaw	202, Mill Lane, Birkenshaw	Closing Order	1
	47, Whitehall Road, Birkenshaw	Closing Order	1
			<hr/> 144 <hr/>

NOTE: The following area was represented during the year:  
The Spenborough (Frost Hill, Liversedge No. 1)  
Clearance Area, 1961                      ...                      ...                      ...                      ...                      88

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## RENT ACT.

### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificate	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	Nil
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	Nil

### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil

### CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total			Council's			No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's .
	Estimated Cost			Grant				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
3	342	0	0	171	0	0	11	10

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total						No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	Estimated Cost			Council's Grant				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
198	12,879	12	10	4,908	1	8	334	339

### CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert waste water closets to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total						No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	Estimated Cost			Council's Grant				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
11	437	0	0	218	10	0	17	17

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total						No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	Estimated Cost			Council's Grant				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
116	5,412	4	5	2,530	1	0	148	148



## REFUSE COLLECTION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

### A. Refuse Collection.

Difficulties were again encountered in maintaining a reasonable collection service. The new compression vehicles were not delivered during the year but they were expected to go into service early in 1962. In February the sickness rate rose to 28% of available staff.

The Department was responsible for the removal of refuse from 14,890 premises and a total weight of 10,926 tons of refuse was removed.

### B. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued during the year at The Bottoms, Heckmondwike, and until 31st March, 1961, at the Football Field, East Bierley. A new tip was opened at Cliffe Hollins Lane, Oakenshaw from 1st April, 1961. It is not an easy site to develop as there is a fairly steep incline on one side and due care will have to be taken to maintain suitable contours. The site is also exposed and tipping does not take place in high wind. However, it is a long way from residential property. At first, considerable damage was done by youths playing on the site after work had ceased. Several fires were also caused and refuse sorted over. Eventually two youths were caught and subsequently prosecuted. There was a distinct improvement later in the year.

### C. Comparative Costs.

Herewith are figures taken from Ministry of Housing and Local Government Public Cleansing Costing Returns for 1960/1961.

The table sets out:—

- (a) Average costs for all sizes of Local Authorities.
- (b) Average costs for Authorities in the population range 30-50,000.
- (c) Average costs for Spenborough M.C.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL UNIT COSTS 1960/61.

### Average Annual Net Costs.

	Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 Premises		
	Collection	Disposal	Collection and Disposal	Collection	Disposal	Collection and Disposal
Average for all sizes of Local Authorities	£ 672	£ 128	£ 801	£ 1977	£ 375	£ 2352
Population Range 30/50,000	631	101	732	1800	290	2090
Spenborough M.C.	607	30 Cr.	577	1523	75 Cr.	1488

## VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 2 private houses were found to be infested with vermin. No Council houses were found to be infested. No H.C.N. gas fumigations were carried out.

## RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 1401 visits were made with the following results :

1.	No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	397
2.	No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	183
	No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	193
	Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	376
3.	No. of properties treated by Local Authority				...	369
4.	No. of notices served to carry out treatment				...	Nil
5.	No. of notices served for structural alteration				...	2

It will be seen from the above results that there was a substantial increase in the number of rat infestations found, which probably indicates that a treatment of the sewerage system in the district is required. On the other hand, there was a drop in the number of mice infestations in comparison with the previous year.

It was found necessary on many occasions to use stronger and deadlier poisons in an effort to obtain more satisfactory results in the treatment for mice infestations.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four offensive trades registered in the district.

Two Soap Boilers.

Two Fat Melters and Fat Extractors.

28 inspections were made. One statutory notice was served in respect of a nuisance from the emission into the atmosphere of effluvia caused by the improper handling of manufacturing plant, and a number of verbal warnings were given in respect of spasmodic nuisances.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

#### Industrial Pollution.

No. of Smoke observations (minimum period of 30 minutes) ... ..	127
Notices served in respect of contraventions ...	46
1. Dark smoke in excess of permitted aggregate ...	16
2. Continuous dark smoke in excess of 4 minutes ...	13
3. Black smoke in excess of permitted aggregate ...	6
4. Smoke nuisances ... ..	11

Of the contraventions in respect of dark and black smoke, it was found on investigation that the majority of these were due to old and unsuitable plant and methods of furnace firing. In the remainder of the cases, it was ascertained that the contraventions were due to carelessness in operation or mechanical breakdown of modern plant.

In the cases of smoke nuisances, these were mainly due to the burning of refuse on open ground or in crude and unsatisfactory incinerators. This method of disposal, whilst common practice for many years, is now not acceptable to many householders who are slowly becoming conscious of the benefits which may be derived from the provisions of the Clean Air Act. It is becoming evident that purpose made incinerators which can be virtually smokeless in operation will be installed in increasing numbers throughout the district. Unlike the provision of modern boiler equipment which does increase fuel efficiency and leads to financial saving in fuel bills, the provision of an incinerator which may cost in the region of £600 shows no direct financial return, and in the case of small firms the capital cost involved would not be an economic proposition. A method of overcoming this problem would be for the small firms to make arrangements for disposing of their industrial refuse in purpose made incinerators installed at the larger works, an agreed charge to be made for each load. Tentative enquiries along these lines are now being made in the Borough.

It was found unnecessary to institute statutory proceedings in respect of any of the contraventions, as on approaching the managements concerned satisfactory co-operation was obtained for remedial action in the majority of cases. It is becoming increasingly more apparent that co-operation from management, boiler engineers and firers is greatly increased as they come to realise during technical discussions with the Public Health Inspectors that these Inspectors are not merely "chimney watchers" but are qualified and competent to advise on the technical problems relating to combustion and atmospheric pollution.

Continued steady progress has been made during the year in the reduction of industrial smoke pollution. It can be fairly claimed that since the operation of the Clean Air Act, a considerable reduction in emission of smoke from industrial premises throughout the Borough has been achieved, and it is anticipated that pollution in this field will continue to diminish.



At the end of the year nuisance occurred in the Gomersal area due to smoke and fume from a burning colliery spoil heap. The outbreak was due to spontaneous combustion which took place in spite of tipping and grading the spoil in accordance with the methods recommended by the Alkali Works Inspector. Action taken by the National Coal Board included the use of a bulldozer and sealing off the affected portion with inert material. It was anticipated that the nuisance would be abated early in the new year.

**Notifications under Clean Air Act.**

Notifications of new installations	...	...	...	...	14
Applications for prior approval received	...	...	...		2
Applications for prior approval granted	...	...	...		2
Application for approval of height of new chimneys received					4
Application for approval of height of new chimneys granted	...				*4
<i>(*after amendment of original proposals)</i>					

**Progress Report for 1961.**

Boilers hand fired with coal converted to automatic oil firing									2
Boilers hand fired with coal converted to mechanical coal firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Replacement of sprinkler stokers on 2 Lancashire boilers by chain grate stokers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Lancashire boiler hand fired with coal provided with under-feed stoker and converted to 5 pass flue system	...	...							1
Boiler mechanically fired with coal converted to automatic oil firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of new boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...				7
(a) Oil fired boilers	...	...	...	...		6			
(b) Mechanically fired coal boiler	...					1			
Provision of purpose made incinerators	...	...	...						2
Provision of new cold blast cupola with grit arrestor									1
Change of fuel to suit appliance	...	...	...	...					3

**Domestic Pollution.**

No. 1 (Scholes and Westfield) Smoke Control Order.

On the 1st June the Borough's No. 1 Smoke Control Area came into operation. This event marks the fruition of the first stage of a planned and progressive policy designed to achieve the control of smoke from all domestic premises within the Borough during the next 10-12 years.

Whilst a very small minority of householders in the area are still opposed to the prohibition of the burning of bituminous coal, it is gratifying to note that a considerable number of people who were initially opposed to being required to burn smokeless fuel have now expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with their new form of smokeless heating. Although a substantial number of householders have changed over to gas and electric space heating, the open hearth

fire, now burning solid smokeless fuel, is in use in the majority of cases. The prejudices against the burning of solid smokeless fuel in general and gas coke in particular, have already been largely overcome in this area. This is in some measure due to the help householders have received from the North Eastern Gas Board who have advised and demonstrated on the proper technique required to burn these fuels in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

A few minor contraventions of the provisions of the Order have been noted but these did not necessitate any formal action being taken.

No. 2 (Hightown and Windy Bank) Smoke Control Order.

The No. 2 Smoke Control Area was submitted to and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year and becomes operative on the 1st July, 1962. There were no objections to this Order.

Proposed No. 3 (Turnsteads and Hartshead Moor) Smoke Control Area.

The planning for the formation of this area which links up and extends the Nos. 1 and 2 areas commenced in the last six weeks of this year.

As has been previously stated, the formation of a Smoke Control Area takes a considerable amount of time due to the number of inspections to be carried out and the considerable amount of clerical work involved. In order that progress with such areas should be continuous and at the same time to ensure that other equally important Departmental duties be carried out without the necessity for increasing staff, an experimental postal survey was put into operation in connection with this area. A letter explaining the object was sent to each householder in the area with a request for co-operation in filling in and returning in a pre-paid envelope a questionnaire relating to the type of fireplaces in use in his house.

A most satisfactory response was received to this scheme, at least 70% of the forms being completed and returned within 12 days. At this stage, it is too early to give a considered opinion on the efficacy of such an undertaking, but it is felt that the scheme involved is well worthy of a fair trial in an attempt to streamline the work involved to ensure continuing progress.

Progress of Smoke Control Area.

	Number	Total No. of premises	No. of houses	No. of other premises	Acreage
Smoke Control Areas now operative ... ..	1	919	873	46	370
Smoke Control Areas con- firmed during year but not yet operative ... ..	1	1107	1055	52	375
	2	2026	1928	98	745



The instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution throughout the area are sited as follows :—

Site.	Apparatus.			
Marsh Depot, Rawfolds, Cleckheaton	1	Deposit Gauge and 1 Lead Peroxide instrument.		
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	...	1 Automatic Smoke Filter.	
North Bierley Hospital, Cleckheaton	1	Deposit Gauge—1 Lead Peroxide instrument.		
High Rising, Gomersal	...	...	„	„
Millbridge Upper School	...	...	„	„
Liversedge Tennis Club	...	...	„	„

The following table shows the deposit throughout the area for each month of the year, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

	Total solids per square mile in tons									
	Marsh Depot		North Bierley		High Rising		Millbridge School		Tennis Club	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
January	17.65	13.07	13.96	10.24	14.55	12.71	20.50	16.26	12.50	9.88
February	14.82	11.69	13.47	10.14	11.15	8.36	30.93	25.80	15.02	13.70
March	23.48	10.51	10.47	10.60	9.41	7.48	No R't	15.44	10.86	4.64
April	21.90	12.16	11.72	11.45	12.91	7.44	19.92	22.90	16.10	10.60
May	23.45	17.82	29.17	9.16	9.02	2.99	35.46	10.92	6.91	11.13
June	26.28	26.92	15.91	10.94	6.91	42.32	53.04	18.24	9.45	10.38
July	27.59	16.85	11.10	9.68	9.42	10.93	No R't.	28.03	11.33	13.14
August	15.50	16.10	20.45	8.30	7.57	7.70	32.40	15.12	6.31	7.54
September	20.25	6.20	12.57	11.13	35.24	6.83	14.99	14.65	14.00	9.68
October	12.63	23.11	14.82	17.13	9.58	18.50	63.31	19.55	10.67	15.12
November	14.40	34.20	10.93	8.40	11.92	No R't.	7.36	12.28	9.64	9.10
December	12.42	16.10	8.99	16.26	8.36	11.73	10.81	17. 9	7.14	11.76
Average	19.20	17.05	14.46	11.12	12.17	11.42	28.87	18.09	10.83	10.55



The following table shows the sulphur Dioxide throughout the area for each month of the year, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

	Milligrams of SO.3 per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide									
	Marsh Depot		North Bierley		High Rising		Millbridge School		Tennis Club	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
January	1.87	2.05	2.62	3.07	2.15	1.94	2.56	2.05	1.53	2.25
February	1.94	2.73	2.21	2.18	2.09	2.03	2.46	2.38	2.29	2.14
March	2.03	1.57	1.49	1.80	1.71	1.48	1.75	2.23	1.75	1.82
April	1.76	1.88	1.71	1.60	1.56	1.22	1.65	1.43	1.76	1.42
May	1.04	1.31	0.80	0.13	1.02	0.82	1.00	0.87	1.22	0.95
June	1.39	0.80	0.78	0.49	1.07	0.20	0.90	0.44	1.14	0.66
July	1.22	0.91	0.52	0.37	0.57	0.65	0.69	0.85	0.81	0.59
August	1.53	0.63	0.87	0.57	1.10	0.36	1.15	0.60	0.92	0.61
September	1.13	1.39	0.64	1.26	1.36	1.20	1.19	1.15	1.84	1.17
October	1.73	1.13	2.92	1.53	2.14	1.20	1.95	1.14	1.75	1.64
November	2.51	1.66	2.22	1.45	2.02	1.37	2.32	2.45	3.39	1.03
December	3.20	1.05	1.93	2.60	1.58	1.56	2.56	1.93	3.66	2.17
Average	1.78	1.43	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.17	1.68	1.46	1.76	1.37

The following table shows the concentration of smoke in the air at Elm Bank, Cleckheaton, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

Concentration of smoke in the air in micrograms per cubic metre									
	Monthly average		Highest daily reading			Monthly average		Highest daily reading	
	1961	1960	1961	1960		1961	1960	1961	1960
January	240	230	450	650	July	56	80	110	140
February	200	220	550	580	August	59	90	130	150
March	170	120	390	200	September	89		160	
April	140	120	300	300	October	131	No result	380	No result
May	83	110	170	210	November	185	230	420	440
June	68	50	140	120	December	249	290	604	760
Yearly average: 1961—139. 1960—154.									

### SHOPS ACT.

No. of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130

19 inspections were made during the year and no notices were served.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation below is provided in 17 conveniences throughout the area :--

Females.	Males.
32 water closets.	21 water closets and urinal accommodation.

One workman is engaged full-time in cleansing these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose.





## **APPENDICES.**

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1952-1961.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1938-1961.
- D** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.  
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Staff of the Health Department.
- G.** Factories Act, 1937, Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1952-61.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		
											Number
1952	36860	551	14.8	397	10.8	28	155	15	27.2	524	14.2
1953	36760	507	13.8	394	10.7	12	109	13	25.6	491	13.4
1954	36760	446	12.1	366	10.0	11	153	17	38.1	508	13.8
1955	36680	521	14.2	356	9.7	8	155	10	19.2	503	13.7
1956	36690	512	13.9	361	9.8	6	126	9	17.6	481	13.1
1957	36560	493	13.5	305	8.3	4	168	14	28.4	469	12.8
1958	36620	548	15.0	314	8.6	7	177	12	21.9	484	13.2
1959	36480	526	14.4	328	9.0	11	177	5	9.5	494	13.5
1960	36910	567	15.4	289	7.8	16	179	12	21.2	452	12.2
1961	36680	559	15.2	332	9.0	22	169	9	16.1	479	13.0

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water) ... 8253  
Total Population at all ages (Census 1951) ... 36981  
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1961) ... 36680  
Number of Inhabited Houses ... 13616

**INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1942	503	27	53·7	Nil	—	15	28·9
1943	472	16	33·9	2	4·0	22	44·5
1944	585	28	47·9	Nil	—	11	18·4
1945	471	22	46·7	1	2·1	14	28·0
1946	646	35	54·2	Nil	—	15	22·7
1947	756	23	30·4	Nil	—	26	33·2
1948	646	27	40·5	1	1·5	19	28·6
1949	579	25	43·0	Nil	—	15	25·2
1950	543	14	25·8	1	1·8	20	35·5
1951	503	16	31·8	Nil	—	15	29·0
1952	551	15	27·2	Nil	—	9	16·1
1953	507	13	25·6	Nil	—	11	21·2
1954	446	17	38·1	1	2·2	12	26·2
1955	521	10	19·2	1	1·9	11	20·7
1956	512	9	17·6	Nil	—	14	26·6
1957	493	14	28·4	Nil	—	12	23·8
1958	548	12	21·9	Nil	—	14	24·9
1959	526	5	9·5	1	1·9	11	20·5
1960	567	12	21·2	Nil	—	13	22·4
1961	559	9	16·1	Nil	—	4	7·1



## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in the Borough of Spenborough, 1938-1961.

Year	Smallpox	Polioencephalitis and Polio myelitis	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Other Diseases	Totals
1938					117	44	31		12			1	2	315	29	11				1	563
1939					51	25	20		17			3	3	100	15	4				15	256
1940					68	41	39		8			6	5	81	24	9	911	79		3	1273
1941					43	38	18		10			4	4	362	16	10	98	275		2	882
1942					180	27	30		3			2	1	155	19	14	440	99		13	979
1943					257	42	40		12			2	1	267	23	13	521	245		15	1438
1944					110	32	18		8	1		1	1	532	15	9	195	102		1	1026
1945					89	31	33		9	2				130	14	10	712	15		3	1050
1946					43	29	27		1	1	1		2	201	28	16	63	272		1	686
1947		9			27	4	20		4			1	3	215	23	17	408	137		9	879
1948					68	5	34		9			1		175	15	12	519	144		6	985
1949		15			44		30	2	14			1	1	145	25	10	151	151		5	595
1950		4			22		32	1	8					230	23	4	453	128		32	938
1951		6			37		68		6					471	16	14	368	219		10	1216
1952		2			68		18		11			3		147	20	4	198	146		15	626
1953		5		9	56		48		7			1		443	11	8	769	124		15	1502
1954				16	55	1	24		7				1	214	17	9	74	92		18	519
1955				7	14		31		10			4		170	18	6	546	68		29	918
1956		11		9	16		8		5			1		174	11	5	12	87		9	340
1957		3		9	11		25		4					290	7	3	837	13		13	1211
1958		4		8	26		10		3					181	11	4	34	38		9	325
1959		2		—	61		22	3	8			1		275	16	3	582	9		28	1088
1960				82	44		14	1	7					393	3	2	74	108		22	742
1961		1	31	5	11		12		1					84	7	4	786	23		7	972

**ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.**

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.  
(Sections 21, 31, 86, and Part VI).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.  
(Sections 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45 and 46).
- Highways Act, 1959 — Code of 1892.
- The Public Libraries Act, 1892.
- The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 14, 16–19 and 26).
- West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.  
(Part IV—Section 36, Part V, Part VI, Part VII, Part VIII—  
Sections 75 and 76, Part XI, Part XII, Part XIV—Section 120).

**BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.**

Subject.	Date of Confirmation.
<b>A. Made by the Borough Council.</b>	
In operation within the whole of the Borough :	
Building Byelaws ... ..	11th June 1953
Hackney Carriages ... ..	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951 and 1st April, 1957)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food	24th March 1950
The Prevention of Waste, Undue Con- sumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water* ... ..	20th March 1952
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government ... ..	1st February, 1957
Motor Vehicles let for Hire ... ..	24th December, 1956
Public Slaughterhouses ... ..	16th August, 1956
In operation within the Borough excluding Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of Hartshead and Clifton :	
New Streets ... ..	15th March 1927
Wireless Apparatus ... ..	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement ... ..	26th November 1928
*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.	

**B. Made by the West Riding County Council.**

1. Street Collections.
2. Byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amend-  
ment) Act, 1878.
3. Sale of Coal and Coke and Solid Fuels.
4. Regulations relating to the control of dogs.
5. Regulations relating to Stage Plays.
6. Employment of Children.
7. Personal Weighing Machines.

# CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

## APPENDIX E

Name.	Situation.			When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	...	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.
Do.	...	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	...	3rd Thursday in the month.
Do.	...	Public Hall, Gomersal	...	Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
School Clinic	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Fridays 3—4 p.m.
Paediatric Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays 9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays (2nd & 4th) 9 a.m.—12 noon
Do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 1-30 p.m. (monthly)
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.
Do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Thursdays 1 p.m.—5 p.m.
Chiropody Clinic (Schoolchildren)	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Child Guidance Clinic	...	Ings Grove, Mirfield	...	Fridays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Dental Clinic	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesdays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Young Mothers' Club	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Daily by appointment
Old People's Chiropody Clinics	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays (fortnightly) 7.30 p.m.
	...	...	...	Tuesdays 1.30 p.m.—4 p.m.
	...	...	...	Wednesdays 9—12 noon
	...	...	...	Fridays 1-30—4 p.m.
do.	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 9-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
do.	...	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	...	Thursdays 1-30—4 p.m. (fortnightly)
do.	...	Liberal Club, Hightown	...	Thursdays 1-30—4 p.m. (fortnightly)
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spborough and District Family Planning Association)	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 7.0 p.m. (closed during Aug.)



## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Medical Staff.

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.  
Divisional Medical Officer.

ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.  
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

### Public Health Inspector's Staff.

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

J. BROWN, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. M. GILMORE.

J. P. BARTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.  
(Resigned 26th January).

W. A. JOHNSTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

T. R. THORNTON, Diploma for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

M. WHITTAM, Diploma for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.  
(Commenced 13th March, 1961).

Mrs. M. LEAR, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

Miss D. FIRTH, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

### Medical Staff.

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant County Medical Officer. (Commenced 2nd January, 1961).

**Clerical Staff.**

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.  
Miss N. HOLLIDAY.  
Mrs. A. KERSHAW  
Miss S. LENNOX (Commenced 10th July, 1961).  
Mr. G. RISHMAN  
Miss M. P. ROBERTS  
Miss N. RYDER.  
Mrs. V. THEWLIS.  
Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.

**Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).**

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.  
Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.  
Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.  
Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.  
Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.  
Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.  
Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queens Nurse.

**Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).**

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.  
Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.  
Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N., Part-time.

**Midwives.**

Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.  
Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss M. J. B. BARTLEY, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1st August, 1961).  
Miss E. CLARKSON, S.C.M. (Commenced 1st November, 1961).

**District Nurses.**

Miss B. J. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.  
Miss R. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.  
Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.  
Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.  
Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.  
Mrs. O. M. ROBEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.  
Miss M. M. L. WEST, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.  
(Resigned 30th December, 1961).  
Miss B. B. ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.  
(Resigned 30th December, 1961).

**Dental Staff.**

Mr. J. TODD, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.  
Miss E. PRIESTLEY, Dental Attendant.

**Child Guidance Clinic.**

Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.

Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.

Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

**Part-time Staff.**

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

Miss P. M. HARVEY, Speech Therapist

Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Part-time Clerk.

Mrs. H. SQUIRE, Part-time Clerk.



**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.****Part I of the Act.**

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	242	27	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	246	27	4	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	3	—	2	—

**Part VIII of the Act**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	16	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	—	—	—	—	—

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